

EL PASO HERALD

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COMPLAINTS.
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It Is Wrong Every Way

MOVE the stockyards out!
The city council has made a grave mistake in allowing the establishing of stockyards within the city limits.
It is time already to declare the institution a nuisance and banish it from the city.

There are many square miles closely adjacent to the city that are available for stockyards.
There is absolutely no excuse for permitting stockyards to be established within the city limits at any point.

One of the worst places that could be chosen from every consideration of sanitary necessity is the second ward where the congested Mexican population lives. The city council has no more right to permit stockyards in that part of the city than it would have to permit stockyards on Montana street or Mesa avenue.

It is wrong, wrong every way. The action of the council in this matter should be reversed at once.

We have a law against keeping livestock in the city and all the dairies have been banished, many of them at great expense and loss. Yet a dairy cow is kept with some regard to cleanliness and sanitation, while stockyards have no such protection. Flies and other pests will swarm around the yards and transmit disease and pestilence.

One of the very best breeding places for flies is in cow manure. If the city council had it in mind to create the worst possible conditions for half of El Paso's population, it could not have chosen a more certain means of increasing the disease and death rate than to permit the establishment in the most populous section of the city of great stockyards.

If the statement of the promoter is true, he expects to ship through these yards every month more cattle than have been shipped heretofore through all the yards in or about the city. The aldermen favoring the permit to the stockyards give as their excuse that the proprietor was obliged to pay \$1 per bale for alfalfa at the other yards in the city. There is no law against the proprietor going into alfalfa farming for himself and shipping in his own feed as other large users in this city are doing, and there is no law against his establishing stockyards outside of the city in any one of numerous eligible locations.

The act of the city council in permitting these stockyards to be established near the most populous section of the city is a direct blow at the welfare of the entire Mexican population.

It is an assault upon public health and public decency that must not be permitted to pass unchallenged and unrebuked.

A petition which has been circulating in the second ward has already been signed by hundreds. Let it be signed by thousands and presented to the mayor and city council as a demand and not as a request.

El Paso is glad to have stockyards established as part of her general shipping facilities and industrial establishment; but permitting the yards to be built within the city limits, and especially in the most populous part of the city, is not a business proposition and is of no benefit to the city. On the contrary, it is a menace to the public health, and will greatly retard progress in the very section where there is every reason to encourage it.

El Paso cannot afford to take such a long backward step.
Move the stockyards outside of the city!

The Citizens' candidates for school trustees have no selfish or political end in view—which cannot be said for the "ring" candidates.

If you want to perpetuate the political control of the public schools by the "ring," which has long dominated school affairs, vote for any of the candidates except Stevenson, McBroom, and Krakauer.

The reclamation act is proving itself, for the great majority of payments due under the various complete projects are being made promptly. This is the greatest test of the efficiency of the "revolving fund" plan. If the farmers under completed projects pay up promptly, the uncompleted projects will go steadily forward.

Bond Election For Waterworks

AS a result of the action of the city council today, the people will have a chance to vote directly and conclusively on the waterworks proposition.

At a special election called for the purpose, the taxpayers will vote upon the proposed issue of \$400,000 bonds, the proceeds to be applied towards the purchase of the present plant of the water company. If this election carries, no further election will be necessary, and the purchase of the present plant will be consummated. If this proposition should fail to carry, then it will be necessary to raise rates according to the schedule recommended by ex-governor Sayers as master in chancery.

The permanent and final solution of our water problem will best be assured through purchase of the present plant at its reasonable value, which is the price now proposed. If, however, the people should decline to ratify the proposed purchase, then there is only one other course for the council to adopt and that is to raise the rates to the present company so as to enable it to borrow money for the necessary extensions and improvements and to carry out its contract with the city.

The decision of the city council to submit this great question to the people will meet universal approval. There is no higher source to appeal to than to the people themselves, and in a matter of such grave importance as this it is important that the principle of referendum should be applied and the result of the election considered as binding upon the city council.

The city council in this matter has acted in accord with a public sentiment that is overwhelming and all but universal, and the council having pledged itself in good faith to carry out the expressed will of the people, there is good prospect now that the water question will be settled in accord with the opinion of the majority.

If the Citizens' candidates are elected to the board of school trustees, they will not award contracts to themselves for school supplies—a practice which has been too common in the past.

Economy in managing the finances of the public schools does not mean parsimony, but wise expenditure. This will be the method of the Citizens' candidates if elected.

This will be, let us hope, the last elective school board. But that is no reason why the political control of the schools should not be broken up right now by electing the Citizens' candidates as trustees.

Fraternities in high schools among boys and girls are being outlawed in various cities and states by the public authorities. In preparatory schools these organizations have long been regarded as detrimental to good morals, good discipline, and good work in school. It will be bad for the boys and girls of this city if the secret societies are allowed to get a foothold in our high school. The authorities would better take appropriate action at this stage before the evil gets well rooted.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

THERE was a man who had a roll so big 't would plug a stovepipe hole. He longed to mingle with the crowd and show he wasn't vain or proud; to gain the confidence of those who labor hard and wear old clothes; to prove he was a mighty man, built on a broad, heroic plan. But all his efforts failed, and he was plunged in dark blue misery. The fact that he was bestially rich dumped all his longings in the ditch. The people wouldn't overlook the figures in his banking book; they couldn't estimate his soul, or separate it from his roll. He gave his native town a park; "his conscience hurts him in the dark," the people said, and grimly smiled; "remorse will surely drive him wild." He gave a picnic to the poor, who bleat and scads away; he listens to the pauper's sighs, and flaunts his bullion in their eyes. No matter what his plan or dream, the people saw a scurvy scheme behind it, and abused him sore, and threw it into him some more. And so he said, with aching heart: "The rich man lives a life apart; he can't get next the common scoundrel while he is saddled with his wad; folks won't believe he has a soul, because they know he has a roll."

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14 Years Ago To-day

Municipal Ownership Is Discussed in the City Council
(From The Herald of this date, 1896)
There was a meeting of the city council last night at which the water question was discussed. City attorney Townsend favored accepting the offer of the water company, A. P. Colles suggested that the city should have municipal ownership but not at the figure demanded by the water company, \$65,000. Nothing was done in the premises. Residents of Juarez are observing Cinco de Mayo by the firing of guns and firecrackers and there will be a concert in the plaza tonight. People in Juarez fear hydrophobia as there are so many dogs running wild there. Mayor Arriola returned to Juarez from Chihuahua this morning. The school board met last night and discussed the refusal of Miss Annie Loomis to assist in editing "Current Topics," the school journal. Sheriff Simmons sold considerable real estate this afternoon at auction. J. B. Bias bought block 50, North El Paso, for \$50. Judge Blacker's house which was recently burned is being repaired. The posthouse keeper will remain at the posthouse, and take care of it free of charge as long as there are no patients in it. The Mexican residents will give a ball at the court tonight. Word comes from Las Cruces that most of the fruit in that section has been seriously damaged by the recent frosts. The probate court today made an order for the sale of real estate and 230 cattle left by the late Mrs. M. K. Richards. Messrs. Moreno and Alvarado are now in charge of the band in Juarez, which was formerly conducted by Salvador Soule. Metal market: Silver, 68.1-6c; lead, 22.90; copper, 10.1-2c; Mexican pesos, 52c.

CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES WATERWORKS, SMALLPOX AND RABID DOGS

(Continued From Page One.)

question of destroying some old shacks in the lower part of town might be considered.

The City's Health.
City health officer W. H. Anderson's weekly report showed a total of 37 deaths, of which 11 were Americans, 25 Mexicans, 1 Italian; 30 births, of which 11 were Americans, 17 Mexicans, 2 negroes; 9 females and 21 males. The cases of contagious diseases reported existing are: Whooping cough, 79; smallpox, 3; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; chickenpox, 2; typhoid fever, 5. Inspections were made of 262 meat markets; 108 of dairies, 25 of slaughter houses, 142 of fruit and vegetable wagons, 18 of restaurants, 2 of bakeries, 67 of premises, 32 cattle, 18 hogs, 20 calves, 56 sheep, 7 cattle, 31 pounds of fruit and vegetables, 30 pounds of meat condemned.

Sewer Work.
The weekly report of sewer commissioner J. W. Hadlock showed 150 feet of sewer laid on Detroit street, Highland park, 500 feet of sewer laid on discharge pipe to pumping plant graded, 500 feet 18 inch sewer pipe laid to connect 8 Y's put in, 8 plugged sewers cleaned, 30 flush tanks and manholes examined, pumping plant at river started.

Collections.
Building inspector S. B. Haggart's report for the month of April showed 73 permits issued for which \$312.50 in fees was collected.

City auditor Booth reported \$1875 collected from Douglas fire department for coal sold it and \$38.50 from the street railway company for damage to one of the hose wagons.

Collections made during the month of April by the scavenger department totaled \$1061.95.

Smallpox Shacks.
Following the reading of his report, Dr. Anderson stated that there are some shacks on Seventh street where there have been six cases of smallpox and it is impossible to fumigate them. The matter was referred to the city attorney for action relative to the destruction of the buildings.

Following his talk on the smallpox shacks, Dr. Anderson said: "It is time for us to get busy with the dogs. One child died last week from the effects of a dog bite and I venture to say there are at least 5000 dogs running loose about the streets and doing considerable damage. I think something should be done with them immediately."

Mayor Robinson stated that Frank Alderete said he would start on a crusade Monday and an effort will be made to remove the nuisances.

Dr. Thatcher in a letter addressed to city physician Anderson requested a raise in salary from \$125 to 175 as bacteriologist and veterinarian. The matter was referred to alderman Blumenthal.

To Sell a Cow.
Blumenthal reported that there are two cows at the pest house where only one is required and John Connors asked for permission to sell one for \$48. Upon the recommendation of Blumenthal this was granted.

Alderman Clayton reported on a communication of H. C. Bradley, relative to paving East Missouri street in which Bradley complained of the presence of Mrs. Hawkins's dairy near his property between Dallas and Lee streets, causing flies to gather. He said this prevented him from renting houses there and consequently he cannot pay for paving.

Alderman Clayton said: "Mrs. Hawkins has moved out from there and taken the flies with her and therefore I move that the letter be filed."

Wants Rent for Land.
A bill from J. N. Bradt for \$210 for the rent of two lots for storing pipe was read. J. W. Hadlock stated that Bradt had told him he would notify him when he intended to charge rent for the lots and this he did not do until March, 1910.

J. C. Cook's petition for permission to put in a coal hole in the rear of the American National bank was granted.

J. W. Hadlock's petition for permission to put a shed over the sewer pump was granted.

An All-Night Lamp.
T. W. Ardin and others asked that an all night light be maintained in the alley at the side of Ardin's market. This was granted. The cost of maintaining it will be \$104 per annum.

The West Texas Fuel Company.
D. C. Booth and J. C. Delaney asked that a fire plug be put in on Margoff avenue east of the P. tracks. This was referred to the fire and water committee.

For Day Riders.
To the street and grade committee was referred a petition from property owners on Estrella street East El Paso to have this street graded.

The Southern Methodists

CHURCH ENJOYING RAPID GROWTH; HAS LARGEST REPRESENTATION IN TEXAS

THE quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, will meet today in Asheville, N. C., and will continue its sessions through the remainder of the month. This conference, composed of lay and ministerial delegates elected by the 48th annual conference, is the supreme authority in the church. The Methodist Episcopal church, south, has 1,850,000 members, and is the second largest of the 16 Methodist bodies in the United States. The Methodist Episcopal church, or northern branch, has 3,000,000 members.

Divides Territory.
These two major Methodist churches divide, after a fashion, the territory of the United States. The southern branch has the southern states and also a large following in the west and along the Pacific coast. The two churches overlap each other in many places, but the movement for federation has progressed to such an extent that there is now a considerable measure of cooperation between the two bodies. Since the separation in 1844 some few differences in detail of church polity and government have sprung up, but there is no difference in faith and no essential difference in practice. Several years ago the two churches adopted a common hymnal and ritual. If one may give that name to the severely simple Methodist order of worship.

Unite on Mission Work.
There is entire cooperation between the two churches with respect to foreign mission fields, and in the Old World the two churches are working together in the same fields. One of the most important measures which will be considered at this meeting of the conference will be the report of the joint commission on federation of the two churches. Organic and complete union is not now contemplated, but federation and complete cooperation soon will be attained.

Thirty-eight of the 48 annual conferences in this church are fully organized and independent church bodies, subject only to the authority of the general conference as exercised through the college of bishops. The other 10 annual conferences are mission conferences which are under the paternal care of the church. One of these is a German mission in Texas, there are two in Brazil, one in Japan, one in Korea, one in China, one in Cuba, and three in Mexico. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with Methodist nomenclature, it may be said that the "Annual Conference" means not only the annual meeting of preachers and lay delegates, but also the organized body in a certain prescribed territory, and even that territory itself.

Considerable Changes.
Many important and some revolutionary measures will be considered at this session of the general conference. There is a movement in the west in favor of eliminating the word "south" from the official name of the church body. Several annual conferences support this movement, and it will be seriously considered.

Another party in the church advocates the abolition of the title of bishop and substituting therefor the office of superintendent at the same time reducing the tenure of office from life service to a term of eight years. Methodist bishops have a great deal of episcopal power, but the nature of their office is purely political and not religious. Bishops are not at a higher order of the ministry, and they have no diocesan jurisdiction or power. They are in no way comparable to the bishops of the Roman Catholic or the Protestant Episcopal churches.

May Abolish Offices.
Other changes in church policy which will be considered include the proposal to abolish the time limit which now precludes the service of a pastor of one church extending more than four consecutive years; the abolition of the office of presiding elder; the election of presiding elders to district superintendents by a vote of the annual conference and giving them a voice in the appointment of pastors. Some of these changes already have been adopted in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and the bishop presiding over an annual conference appoints the pastors of each church each year, and there is no appeal from his decision. The advocates of these changes are mostly western Methodists.

Vanderbilt to Be Considered.
One of the most important matters which will come before the conference relates to the management of Vanderbilt university. This university is located at Nashville, Tenn., and is owned by the Methodist Episcopal church, south. The question will come up in the form of memorials from several annual conferences asking the general conference "to take such conclusive action as will fully and finally assure to the church the ownership and control of the university, with all the rights accorded to the church and bishops under the university charter and the findings of the Vanderbilt commission."

Vanderbilt university, while acknowledging the control of the church, has developed the nonsectarian idea in all its branches, save the theological department. In its capacity as a non-denominational school it is proposed to federate the university with a college for teachers to be endowed by several million dollars by the George Peabody education fund. Those who wish to preserve the strictly Methodist character of the university are opposed to this federation. The discussion on this question promises to be very acrimonious. Vanderbilt university has a thousand students, 125 instructors and an endowment of approximately \$2,000,000. It is one of the largest educational institutions in the entire south.

Women Want Privileges.
Another question which will create great interest will come up on the petition of the women of the church for the extension of the full rights accorded to laymen. The women's question, the Vanderbilt dispute and the proposal to eliminate the word "south" from the official name of the church will be the three live issues of the conference. No important theological or doctrinal discussions are anticipated.

Under the Methodist policy the bishops have almost complete control of the election of new bishops always is an interesting and important part of the duties of a general conference. There are now only eight bishops in the church, and one of them is superannuated. The other bishops have died since the general conference of 1906, which met in Birmingham, Ala. It is probable that two of the present active bishops will ask to be superannuated at this time. One is Bishop A. W. Wilson of Salisbury, N. C., who is the dean of the college of bishops, and who has been in active service ever since 1882. The other is bishop J. S. Key, of Sherman, Texas, who was elected in 1886; Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Tenn., is now in retirement.

The other active bishops are E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Candler, of Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Morrison, of New Orleans, La.; E. E. Moss, of Montague, Tenn.; and James Atkins, of Waynesville, N. C.

May Elect Bishops.
It is probable that this conference will elect six new bishops, possibly eight. The new bishops probably will be chosen from among the following eminent divines of the church: W. F. Tillet, of Tennessee; Walter L. Lamb, of Tennessee; Collins Denny, of Virginia; J. C. Kligore, of North Carolina; W. E. Murray, of Mississippi; W. F. McMurray, of Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Cannon, of Virginia; H. H. DuBoise, of Mississippi; Gross Alexander, of Kentucky; S. H. Wainwright, of St. Louis; John H. Rice, of New Orleans; R. G. Waterhouse, of Tennessee; Frank N. Parker, of Louisiana; W. C. McCoy, of Alabama, and E. B. Chappell, of Tennessee.

Office by Majority Vote.
The bishops are elected by a majority vote of the conference, ministerial and lay delegates having equal voice. The episcopal election always is the most exciting feature of the work of a general conference, and already the whole of southern Methodism is alive with interest on account of the fact that such an unusually large number of bishops are to be chosen at the Asheville conference.

The Methodist Episcopal church, south, is fourth in point of membership among the individual Protestant bodies of the United States. The Methodist Episcopal church is the largest, the National Baptist convention (negro) is second, the Southern Baptist convention is third. Next following the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

Strongest in Texas.
The Methodist Episcopal church, south, has 1,850,000 members. Of which 40 percent are men and 60 percent are women. It has over 16,000 church buildings, valued at \$40,000,000, upon which there is a debt of \$1,250,000. It owns 5000 parsonages valued at \$7,500,000. It is strongest in the state of Texas, where it has a quarter of a million members. Outside of the south it has its largest membership in California, where it has more than 100,000 members. The church has enjoyed a rapid growth in the past two decades, increasing its membership by more than 1,000,000 since 1890. Many Methodists expect that this general conference will mark the beginning of a positive movement for an aggressive evangelical campaign based on a return to the doctrinal and methods which characterized the early periods of the Wesleyan movement.

Annexed to the United States, Cuba might enjoy a certain measure of security life and property not possible under any other circumstances, but it would not be the Cuba Libre for which Martí and Gomez and Palma and Maceo lived and died. For, call it ingratulate or call it prejudice, the fact remains that the Cuban does not like the Yankee. With the wounds of the Spanish task master's whip unhealed upon his back, he prefers the Spaniard to the American. The memory of America's churlish intervention in Cuba's affairs has been buried beneath an avalanche of contempt precipitated by the baseness of certain individual American adventurers. Many enlightened Cubans look forward to annexation as an inevitable, but none the less deplorable event.

Free Cuba a Dream.
And yet not a dreamer who has projected into the future a picture of glorious, free and prosperous Cuba Libre, but who has seen fall across his eyes the ominous shadow of a world old trouble. From the day, when, under the aegis of the United States, the single starred flag of Cuba was

raised over the old Spanish forts of Havana and the republic of Cuba took its place in the family of nations, persons venturing to predict the future of Cuba have been divided into two classes of pessimists. There have been those who prophesied that the republic must fall and that the island would be annexed by the United States; and there have been those who foretold that the republic would live and be controlled entirely by negroes. The free Cuba of the dream of the self-sacrificing patriots, white and black, who fed their hearts' blood to Spanish swords, is not to be.

Cubans Despise Yankees.
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A negro republic, Cuba might enjoy a certain measure of true independence, in that it would be self-governing in

form, and subject only to the impositions of home grown despots. But it would have neither peace nor security of life and property. It would sink to the level of Hayti. Its industries would vanish and its fertile fields would revert to the dominion of the spirit of the jungle, the while its people returned to the barbarism of their parent Africa.

Race Question the Issue.
While it is impossible for anyone professing the high ideals claimed for American political institutions to give unequalled approval to the personal or political career of Jose Miguel Gomez, everyone who has the good of Cuba at heart must hope that he will be successful in his efforts to end the incipient negro revolution. If he fails, and if the distance between the races is now precipitated, nothing short of a miracle can save Cuba from certain and complete political disaster. It is the first time that the race question has been made squarely an issue, and the Cuban republic has been faced with the necessity of settling a vital question of internal politics.

The United States government took over the island of Cuba from Spain on Jan. 1, 1899, and conducted the affairs of the island for three years, while preparations were made for the inauguration of the independent government. In 1902 the United States turned over the control of the island to the Cuban government, at the head of which was president Tomas Maso y Ferra. For more than three years the government conducted its own affairs, and was, to a degree, successful and prosperous.

All Cubans Want Offices.
But too many Cubans were baring with the desire to hold public office and to live off the public treasury. The Palma government was unable to satisfy the demands of the hordes of office-seekers. The result was a revolution. Disappointed and disgruntled leaders raised the issue of a revolt and, by means of inflammatory denunciations of the governing powers and insinuating appeals to the cupidity of the criminal classes, they attracted a large following. Actual war was begun and fighting lasted a month.

United States to Rescue.
President Palma, unable to cope with the situation, appealed to the United States for aid. President Roosevelt responded by sending to Cuba his secretary of war, William H. Taft. Mr. Taft proclaimed himself provisional governor of the island and set up a government in Havana, which took over the entire control of Cuban affairs, and which endeavored to settle the differences among the Cuban people. In this settlement the provisional government went far in recognition of the right of revolution, but it refused to relinquish its claim to retain the ownership of the horses they had taken during the one month's war, the Americans gave what the Cubans were pleased to consider a seal of approval to the character of the Latin-American industry of revolt for revenue only.

Liberal Party Strong.
Political parties in Cuba exist only as the expression of the organized appetite of several groups of leaders. During the last American intervention, when the governmental reorganization was in progress, the people of Cuba divided into two general groups. The Conservative party was made up of the wealthier classes and most of its members were white. The Liberal party had a vast majority of the people of the country in its ranks, both white and black. But unfortunately the party was divided into two factions, not by reason of any difference of political opinion, but because of the opposing and competitive political ambitions of two party leaders. One of these was Jose Miguel Gomez and the other was Alfredo Zayas. Their followers were known then, and still are, as Miguellistas and Zayistas.

Realizing that continued division would throw the presidency into the control of the Conservative party, a truce was made, and the two leaders entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, for the purpose of controlling the government and the public patronage. By the terms of this agreement Gomez was to be elected president and Zayas was to be made vice president. The coalition was successful at the polls, and Gomez and Zayas were elected by an overwhelming majority.

Celebrate Victory With Banquet.
On Jan. 28, 1909, the United States government, for the second time, retired from Cuba and turned over to full powers of sovereignty to chosen representatives of the Cuban people. Immediately murmurs were heard from Zayista quarters, complaining that Gomez was not giving his political partners a square deal in the distribution of pie. However, Zayas himself made no open complaint. The coalition between the Miguellistas and Zayistas continued nominally in force and effect until a few weeks ago. The rupture was admitted, and the Miguellistas celebrated the end of the coalition by a great banquet in Havana.

By the original terms of the agreement of the coalition, Gomez was to serve a full term of four years as president, and then he was to retire and support the candidacy of Zayas for the supreme executive office. That this agreement has been terminated by the followers of President Gomez, presumably with his sanction, injects an

PIONEER PHILOSOPHY.



There was a time when we all had to go to the postoffice for our mail and then we all know just how much business everybody else was doing by the amount of mail he got, but now with this free delivery, nobody knows anything about his neighbor.

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Celebrate Victory With Banquet.
On Jan. 28, 1909, the United States government, for the second time, retired from Cuba and turned over to full powers of sovereignty to chosen representatives of the Cuban people. Immediately murmurs were heard from Zayista quarters, complaining that Gomez was not giving his political partners a square deal in the distribution of pie. However, Zayas himself made no open complaint. The coalition between the Miguellistas and Zayistas continued nominally in force and effect until a few weeks ago. The rupture was admitted, and the Miguellistas celebrated the end of the coalition by a great banquet in Havana.

By the original terms of the agreement of the coalition, Gomez was to serve a full term of four years as president, and then he was to retire and support the candidacy of Zayas for the supreme executive office. That this agreement has been terminated by the followers of President Gomez, presumably with his sanction, injects an

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